

STRIKERS BALK AT FINAL CONCESSION

Full Recognition of the Union Demanded.

WAGE INCREASE IS ABANDONED

Exporters in Turn Drop Fight for the Open Shop.

BUT PROVIDE EXCEPTIONS

Insist That Grainweighers, Samplers and Machine Men Shall Not Join Union—Sole Hitch to Ending Strike.

PRESENT STATUS OF WATER-FRONT STRIKE.

GRANTED BY EXPORTERS—Full recognition of union except as to weighers, samplers and machine men; nine-hour day at 15 cents an hour; half day overtime at 25 cents an hour; half day minimum for overtime.

GAINED BY GRAINHANDLERS—Increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour in overtime and half day minimum for overtime; virtual recognition of union; reduction of working day from ten hours to nine.

ABANDONED—By grainhandlers, demand for wage increase from 35 to 40 cents an hour, by exporters, the open shop, except as to three classes of employees as stated.

OBSTACLE TO SETTLEMENT—Demand of strikers for full recognition of union.

If the Grainhandlers' Union will concede the right of the Exporters' Association to control the weighers, samplers and machine men employed on the wheat docks, the waterfront strike that has absolutely tied up all foreign shipping in Portland harbor is ended. Every other question has been settled and only on this one seemingly trifling point are the strikers and their former employers still at odds. Both, however, stand firm to gain it, and the outcome is still in doubt. At any rate, there will be no arbitration, for nothing now remains to be arbitrated. There is no longer a wage question in controversy, and, except as just stated, the open shop has been given up by the employers. The men are willing to return to work, virtually on the old terms, and the exporters are perfectly willing to recognize the union as to the actual dock laborers.

All these questions have been settled at a series of conferences between a committee from the Exporters' Association and a like committee from the Grainhandlers' Union. Both sides have made concessions, and despite the fact that the difference over the one remaining point is serious there is reason to hope that it will not long stand in the way of an amicable adjustment of the entire controversy. Talk of a general sympathetic strike may be regarded as idle.

Granting that the exporters carry the one point on which the negotiations are now centered, the settlement of the strike will not be barren of results to the strikers. While they will gain little in the matter of actual wages, they will win complete recognition for their union and a shorter working day, besides minor concessions in betterment of their condition.

Employers Gain Main Point.

On the other hand, the employers will lose nothing of material value and will gain the one point which they have insisted on from the start—a wage scale which they can afford to pay and still compete with the wheat-shippers of Puget Sound. Though the closed shop may have its drawbacks, it also has its advantages, and as the grainhandlers are paid by the hour the shorter day will not work to their injury.

If the question of union recognition can be settled in the matter of the employment of weighers, samplers and

machine men, who constitute not to exceed ten per cent of the working force on the grain docks, the grainhandlers will return to work under what is known as the Port Costa scale, viz: 35 cents an hour for a nine-hour day, 52 1/2 cents an hour for overtime, no broken-day to consist of less than a half day's work. Before the strike the grainhandlers were getting 35 cents an hour for a ten-hour day with 50 cents an hour for overtime, paid for the overtime actually worked. The half-day minimum constitutes one of the most important concessions made by the exporters and it is their claim that it was voluntarily granted. They add, however, that it had never been refused, and that if it had been requested before the strike it might have been granted.

Employers Are Confident.

For the grain exporters it may be said that they regard the strike as virtually settled at the present moment. Their contention is that the a-



W. J. Burns, Secret Service Man, Who is Assisting in Ferreting Out San Francisco Grafters.

itude of the grainhandlers on the status of the weighers, samplers and machine men is capricious and must ultimately be abandoned at the dictates of common sense. They insist that the weighers, samplers and machine men are not justly to be considered as grainhandlers and should be regarded in the light of dock foremen and superintendents or clerks, much, their work being of a clerical nature.

This is the stand taken by W. J. Burns, publicity agent of the Exporters' Association, who last night gave the Oregonian the views held by that organization. "We are disposed to yield nothing on the one point now unsettled," said Mr. Burns. "We must submit that we regard the demand that the weighers, samplers and machine men shall be union men as unjust and unfair to us as employers. We are perfectly willing to recognize the union as to the men actually employed in handling grain, but the duties of the weighers and samplers, especially, are such that it is positively necessary to the conduct of our business that we have direct control over them. We regard them as overseers and superintendents of the actual grainhandlers and believe that in order to perform these duties well they must be independent of the union and directly responsible to their employers, whose orders they must see carried out. Their duties are to some extent clerical, and personally I can see no merit in the contention of the union that they must become its members.

"I have strong hopes that we shall soon arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the strike and I cannot believe that trouble over this one point will imperil the peace negotiations."

Strikers Take Gloomy View.

Russell E. Sewell, attorney for the grainhandlers, who has conducted the negotiations with the exporters on their behalf, takes a far less optimistic view of the situation. He admits that the obstacle to a settlement is the one stated by Mr. Burns, but denies that it is a small one. In fact he thinks that it will result in breaking off all negotiations looking toward a settlement.

Mr. Burns is authority for the statement that the matter of compelling the weighers, samplers and machine men to join the union was only recently injected into the controversy. Prior to the strike, he says, the union had never insisted that the weighers, samplers and machine men should be of its membership, and while some of them were union men, the question of their status was left open from year to year, although the docks were commonly regarded as unionized. "Some of them," said Mr. Burns last

HENEY TO PROBE GRAFT AT BAY CITY

Detective Burns to Be His Assistant.

SPRECKELS WILL COLLECT FUND

District Attorney Langdon Makes Heney Deputy.

INVESTIGATION HAS BEGUN

Secret Service Man During the Past Two Weeks Has Secured Enough Evidence to Warrant a Vigorous Prosecution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—Francis J. Heney, who obtained a National reputation through his conduct of the land fraud cases, is to undertake the prosecution of the charge of grafting made against Abe Ruef, Mayor Schmitz and numerous public officials, and is to be assisted by William J. Burns, one of the best-known operators in the National secret service.

Rudolph Spreckels has undertaken to collect the necessary funds and the prosecution will be made before the new grand jury through the office of the District Attorney. For this purpose District Attorney Langdon has made Heney a deputy in his office and will turn over to him every facility of his office and the full conduct of the case. The announcement of this comes through a statement from District Attorney Langdon which is in part as follows:

Crime on the Increase.

"In view of the conditions prevalent in the City and County of San Francisco the unusual increase in crime which threatens to grow worse as the Winter sets in, and in view of the numerous charges of official graft and malfeasance in office, I have determined to seize the opportunity presented by the impeachment of a grand jury which has been set for next Wednesday by Hon. Thomas F. Graham, the presiding judge of the Superior Court in the City and County of San Francisco, to inaugurate a systematic and thorough investigation into these conditions.

"It is my own duty to do so, and in pursuance of that duty and in view of the magnitude of the task, I have decided to seek the best assistance obtainable. It is my purpose to set at rest these charges of official graft by either proving them false or converting those who are guilty into law-abiding citizens. If the charges be untrue their falsity should be demonstrated to the world, so as to remove the impressions which have been circulated to the injury of the credit and fair name of the city.

Investigation to Be Searching.

"This is to be an honest, fair, thorough and searching investigation. We shall protect no man. We shall persecute no man, but we shall prosecute every man who is guilty, regardless of position or standing in the city. In order that we may have the benefit of experienced service in this work I have requested Mr. Francis J. Heney, who has won national fame for his work in the prosecution of the Oregon land-fraud cases, to become a regular deputy in my office. Mr. Heney has accepted.

"It is unfortunate that this work should be commenced during a political campaign, but the conditions in San Francisco today require that radical action be taken at once and though I may be charged with instituting this investigation at this particular juncture for political advantage, I must ask the public to judge me by the results attained, which will be the best answer.

"I am not unmindful of the great difficulties involved in this investigation. It will be both laborious and costly. The money available under the appropriations made to the District Attorney's office and the grand jury is, of course, utterly inadequate. Other previous investigations by other grand

juries have been made abortive because of this lack of funds to meet expenses.

Citizens to Supply Funds.

"In the present instance we shall not suffer this handicap. I am authorized to announce that Mr. Rudolph Spreckels has guaranteed that he will personally undertake the collection from public-spirited citizens of San Francisco, and to provide for the expenses necessary to make the investigation thorough, and surely good results must ensue.

"WILLIAM H. LANGDON, District Attorney."

The plans for this campaign against graft and malfeasance in office have been under way for some weeks. Heney, at the solicitation of Spreckels, agreed to take up the matter, but insisted that he should have the assistance of Burns, who secured the evidence in the land-fraud cases. Leave of absence for Burns was obtained from the Treasury Department, and he came to the city and entered upon the work of securing evidence in the graft cases two weeks ago. The preliminary work was done under

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HEARST'S LEAGUE IS A CORPORATION

Yellow Light on So-Called Independents.

BOSSISM BECOMES FINE ART

Committee Alone Has Power to Nominate Ticket.

HEARST RULES COMMITTEE

Original Methods of Running the Party Make His Cohorts Furious. Tammany Methods of Bossism Crude by Comparison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The ordinary or garden variety of Independence Leaguers is daily descending upon the Gilsey House with leaps and bounds. They are indignant at recent revelations, but the situation is so funny it ought to be made into a comic opera. For the Independence League, formed to war on the bosses, is a trust itself.

Shortly after the city election last year the league was organized, but nobody knew at that time that it had been incorporated. The league was regularly registered with the Secretary of State at Albany, just as are social clubs, but with this important difference: All power to conduct business is vested in the executive committee, the names of whose members appeared in the corporation papers, and who have power to fill all vacancies. And a majority of the committee are Mr. Hearst's employees on his New York papers, while the others are his closest political friends.

In consequence it is shown that the great "state convention" at Carnegie Hall was the dullest kind of a jest. The delegates, who thought they were running things, did not know it, but they were absolutely powerless. They could nominate all the tickets they wanted, but they would never get them on the official ballot, for the only persons who have authority to say who the lucky men should be are the members of the executive committee.

County Committee Dazed.

This fact was brought to public notice when the New York county committee decided to defy Hearst and run things itself. The New York county committee is made up of representatives from every Assembly district in Manhattan and The Bronx, and in theory is the governing body of the party. The leaders of the committee were highly indignant when the Hearst-Murphy judicial slate was announced, not because of the deal, but because two of its members had been turned down. These two were Thomas Gilleran and John Palmeri, and they engineered a bolt. A special meeting was held, fiery speeches made, and a committee sent up the state, with the following message to Mr. Hearst: "Unless Tammany withdraws two of its candidates and replaces them with Gilleran and Palmeri, the county committee will at once place a full judicial ticket in the field."

County Chairman Timothy Driscoll headed the committee on protest, which swept in upon Mr. Hearst while his car was quietly resting on a switch at Corning, N. Y. In eloquent words the committee presented its ultimatum, but the candidate didn't seem a bit impressed.

"So you mean to put up a judicial ticket?" he said, inquiringly. Mr. Driscoll replied that the voice of the people and the welfare of the downtrodden toilers demanded it, and that there would be no compromise.

Mr. Hearst smiled. Then he explained that the Independence League had been incorporated on February 13 last, and that all power was vested in

the executive committee, whose membership he enumerated.

"What power have we got, then?" asked Mr. Driscoll, when he realized the situation.

Mr. Hearst smiled again, shook hands all around, and the dazed envoys were hurrying back to New York before they knew it.

They decided to make the best of an unpleasant situation and formally adopted resolutions of renewed confidence "in the wisdom of our peerless leader, William Randolph Hearst," but added that they did so "in view of the importance of the campaign."

Only Make Noise Like Delegates.

But the news has leaked out and the ordinary members are mad—mad, but they are mad. All of them who can spare car fare have been hiving to the Gilsey house to make things miserable for the unhappy Max Imhnen and his aides.

"When I realize," said Henry Petersen, of Montgomery County, "that I came down here last month and made a noise



W. H. Langdon, District Attorney of San Francisco, Who Has Employed F. J. Heney to Prosecute Grafters.

like a delegate for two days, and was simply a farmer, it makes me wild. I've told Imhnen what I thought about it, but there are a few things I forgot, and I think I'll go back and tell them to him."

Practical politicians unite in saying that the "Hearst idea" was the greatest thing of its kind ever heard of. "A Tammany leader is supposed to be the finest example of a boss," said one man today. "But if his constituents decide to do so they can turn him out of office at any time. Hearst's plan is simple but effective. Suppose the Independence League members all over the state decided that John Jones was the man they wanted for Governor. They could hold primaries and conventions until they were tired out, but the name of John Jones would not go on the ballot unless the executive committee wanted it to. The voice of the people could go walling through the land, but the edict of the executive committee would be the thing that counted."

All Under Hearst's Thumb.

"What Hearst says goes with the executive committee. They are all employed on the Hearst newspapers, except John Ford and Samuel Seabury, who have received their reward by being named on the Hearst Tammany ticket for Justices of the Supreme Court. I have been told, although I don't know absolutely whether it is true or not, that all the Hearst employe committees have filed their blank resignations with Hearst and that he can simultaneously eject them from business and politics at any time he sees fit. It strikes me that this is probably true, for Hearst has undoubtedly taken the most careful precautions against treachery. But doesn't Hearst beat an ordinary boss as far as the Empire State Express does a handcar?"

And in the meantime the screams of the rank and file of the Independence League are hourly increasing in volume. It is getting so bad that the workers up at the Gilsey House are wearing earmuffs.

Great Gale Hits Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—A 62-mile storm struck Charleston this afternoon, with indications of a still further increase of wind during the night. The tide continues several feet above the normal, but no material damage is expected from this source, unless the wind hauls to the eastward from due north, from which direction it has been blowing all day. Charleston seems to be the center of the low-pressure area on the South Carolina coast. Many marsh-land hunters are caught in the storm, and loss of life is feared.

PACKING-HOUSES MAY BE COMBINED

British Holding Company Projected.

LIPTON IS NEGOTIATING DEAL

Great Corporation With Capital of \$500,000,000.

BIG SIX TO BE SOLD OUT

Packers Hold Daily Conferences With Lipton, Which Confirms Belief That Scheme Is Incubating.

CONCERNS IN PACKING MERGER.

ARMOUR & CO.—Capital \$20,000,000, represented by stock held almost wholly by the Armour family. The company issues no statement of the volume of business, but it is estimated to be between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 a year. J. Ogden Armour is president.

SWIFT & CO.—Capitalized at \$50,000,000 and has a bond issue of \$5,000,000. According to the statement for 1905 the gross sales amounted to \$200,000,000. The company has paid 1 per cent dividends on the stock since 1898. Louis F. Swift is president.

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER.—Capital stock \$5,000,000 common and \$5,000,000 preferred, of which there has been issued \$4,372,400 of the common stock. There is outstanding \$3,000,000 three-year 5-per-cent gold bonds due in 1908. The balance-sheet, December 31, 1905, shows \$4,702,000 surplus against \$4,444,521 for the year before.

NATIONAL PACKING COMPANY.—Capital stock authorized and issued, \$15,000,000, and has assumed \$1,350,000 of the E. H. Hammond & Co. bonds, \$270,000 of Omaha Packing Company bonds. Volume of business not published.

NELSON MORRIS & CO.—Capital \$20,000,000. No report is made of volume of business to Stock Exchange.

CUDAHY & CO.—Capital \$10,000,000, but makes no report to the Stock Exchange of gross earnings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—Rumors that an English holding company is being organized to take over all the packing interests of the United States few thick and fast in LaSalle street today. The capital of the concern is said to be close to \$500,000,000, and J. Ogden Armour is mentioned as the practical chief of the corporation.

While nobody is in a position to give the facts concerning such a move would say anything one way or the other on the subject, certain things that have recently transpired in the street are called significant by students of similar financial proceedings. The tickers in brokerage houses also brought the same rumor from Wall street, and by putting two and two together, local financiers seemed ready to believe there must be something definite in the air.

Lipton Interested in Deal.

Attention on the Stock Exchange for some time has been centered largely on activity in Swift & Co. shares. In most quarters it was sought to explain these by declaring that the trading had all the earmarks of pure speculation. But in the midst of these explanations the rumor was rife that the Swift concern was to turn over the Armour packing property. This idea is said to have evolved from frequent conferences, in which both Swift and Armour interests predominated, but

(Concluded on Page 2)

A PICTORIAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK BY CARTOONIST MURPHY



Senator Roosevelt!

Portland Chinaman Lose Confidence in the Joss.

Ambitious Mr. Harriman's Designs for the Future.

The Ohio Judge Couldn't Save Him.

Football Season Opens